

Hawaiian Gazette

VOL. XXX., NO. 40.

HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1891.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1654

Hawaiian Gazette, Semi-Weekly

—PUBLISHED BY—

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY
(LIMITED),
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNING

Geo. H. Paris, Business Manager.
Wallace E. Farrington, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per month.....\$ 50
Per year..... 5 00
Per year, Foreign..... 6 00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

Address all communications

Hawaiian Gazette Company
P. O. Box 0, Honolulu, H. I.

Business Cards.

PROFESSIONAL.

CARTER & KINNEY,
Attorney at Law.
1856 No. 24 Merchant Street. y

A. ROSA,
Attorney at Law.
No. 15 KAAHUMANU STREET,
Honolulu, H. I. y

WILLIAM C. PARKE,
Attorney at Law
And Agent to take Acknowledgments.
OFFICE—13 KAAHUMANU STREET,
Honolulu, H. I. y

W. H. CASTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
And Notary Public. Attends all the Courts of
1856 the Kingdom. y

J. ALFRED MAGOON,
Attorney and Counselor At Law
OFFICE—42 Merchant Street,
Honolulu, H. I. y

ED HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO
King and Bethel Streets,
Honolulu, H. I.
Importers and Commission Merchants,
1856

HYMAN BROS..
Importers of General Merchandise,
FROM—
FRANCE, ENGLAND, GERMANY AND THE
UNITED STATES.
1856 No. 55 Qua Street, Honolulu, H. I. y

HYMAN BROTHERS.
Commission Merchants,
200 Front Street, San Francisco.
Particular attention paid to fitting and shipping
1856 Island orders. y

F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO.
Importers & Commission Mrc's.
1856 Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. y

H. HACKEFELD & CO.
General Commission Agents.
1856 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. y

G. W. MACFARLANE & CO.
Importers and Commission Merchants,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands,
AGENTS FOR—
Muirhead, Watson & Co., Scotland Street Iron
Workers, Glasgow.
John Fowler & Co. (Leeds) Limited Steam Plow
and Locomotive Works, Leeds. y

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
1856 AND AGENTS FOR—
Lloyd's and the Liverpool Underwriters,
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co.
1856 And Northern Assurance Company. y

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
66 Fort Street, Honolulu. y

H. W. SCHMIDT & SONS,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
Honolulu. y

MR. W. F. ALLEN,
1856

AS AN OFFICE OVER MESSRS. BISHOP &
CO., corner of Merchant and Kaahumanu
streets, and he will be pleased to attend to any
business entrusted to him. 1856-6m

C. HUSTACE.
(Formerly with B. F. Bolles & Co.)
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
111 King Street, under Harmony Hall.

Family, Plantation, and Ships' Stores sup-
plied at short notice. New Goods by every
steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully
executed. 1856 TELEPHONE 119

H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.
Grocery, Food Store and Bakery.
Corner King and Fort Streets
1856 Honolulu, H. I. y

THE WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN
Investment Company
(Limited)
—Money loaned for long or short periods.—
ON APPROVED SECURITY
Apply to W. H. HALL, Manager
1856 1856-6m

WHEEDER & CO.
Corner Fort and Queen Streets, Honolulu,
1856 1856-6m
Materials of every kind.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. G. HALL & SON,
(LIMITED.)
Importers and Dealers in Hardware,
Plows, Paints, Oils and General Merchandise.
—OFFICERS—
Wm W. Hall.....President and Manager
E. G. White.....Secretary and Treasurer
Wm F. Allen.....Auditor
Thos May and T. W. Hobson.....Directors
1856 Corner Fort and King Streets. y

H. LEWERS F. J. LOWREY C. M. COOKE
L. E. W. H. & CO. & CO.
Successors to Lewers & Dickson.
Importers and Dealers in Lumber,
And all kinds of Building Materials,
1856 Fort Street, Honolulu. y

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.
Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Boilers,
Coolers, Iron, Brass and Lead Casting
Machinery of Every Description
As Made to Order. y

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENERAL
MERCERANDISE.
1856 Queen Street, Honolulu. y

J. M. WHITNEY, M. D. D. S
Dental Rooms on Fort Street,—
Mc in Brewer's, Block, corner Hotel and Fort
streets Entrances. Hotel street. y

C. E. WILLIAMS,
Importer, Manufacturer, Upholsterer
AND DEALER IN—
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Pianos and Musical Instruments
1856 105 FORT STREET. y

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.
Importers of—
Gen'l Merchandise and Commission
Merchants. Honolulu, H. I. y

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,
Commission Merchants.—
No. 215 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Post Office Box 2603. y

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.
FRANK BROWN Manager.
28 and 30 Merchant Street, Honolulu, H. I.
(1859-ly)

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN
ALEXANDER & BALDWIN,
Commission Merchants

No. 3 California st, San Francisco.
1856 Island orders promptly filled.

BISHOP & COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

—BANKERS.—

—DRAW EXCHANGE ON—

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO

—AND THEIR AGENTS IN—

New York, Chicago, Boston, Paris
ANT

—FRAN'FORT-O-THE-MAIN.—

Messrs. M. N. Rothschild & Sons London

The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney,
London, and Sydney.

The Bank of New Zealand in Auckland,
Christchurch, Dunedin and Wellington.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-
poration, Macao, China; and
Yokohama, Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan.

The Bank of British Columbia in Victoria, Van-
couver, Nelson, and Westminister, B. C.; and

Portland, Oregon.

And the Azores and Madeira Islands.
1856-7

DR. R. W. ANDERSON,
SUCCESSOR TO

DRS. ANDERSON & LUNDY

DENTISTS.

Hotel St., opp. Dr. J. S. McGraw.

DR. GAS ADMINISTERED.

Independence for Cuba.

Canadian Pacific Railway

THE FAMOUS TOURIST ROUTE OF THE WORLD.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CAN-
ADIAN-AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP LINE, TICKETS ARE
ISSUED

TO ALL POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES
AND CANADA, VIA VICTORIA AND VAN-
COUVER.

MOUNTAIN HERBOTS.

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and

Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from VANCOUVER

Tickets to all points in Japan, China, India
and around the world.

For Tickets and General Information

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.,

Agents Canadian Pacific, Victoria, B. C., and
Canad. Ind.-Australian R. & S. Line
1856-7

WHEEDER & CO.,

Corner Fort and Queen Streets, Honolulu,

1856 1856-6m

Materials of every kind.

JAPAN MUST YIELD FORMOSA.

France Makes Protest With Great
Britain's Support.

NATIONS CO-OPERATING ON LOAN.

Arrangements for French Capital to
Participate—Chile and Bolivia Make
Peace Treaty—Latin Country Can
Now Maintain Its Navy—Other Notes.

LONDON, May 10.—A dispatch from
Shanghai says that France has formally
protested against Japan annexing
the island of Formosa, and has
preferred a number of prior claims.
It is regarded as certain that Great
Britain will strongly insist on France's
claim.

A dispatch to the Standard from
Madrid says that Spain's adhesion to
the three powers that protested to
Japan against the annexation of ter-
ritory in Mauchuria was promised
only on condition that the powers in-
duce Japan to abandon Formosa.

Floating Chinese Loan.

LONDON, May 11.—A dispatch to the
Times from Paris says: M. Honotaux,
Minister of Foreign Affair, has invited
the leading bankers to meet Saturday
to consider the impending
Chinese loan, the ways in which the
Bourse might co-operate and the con-
ditions on which French capital might
participate.

One reason for this action on the
part of Honotaux is that Russia, France
and Germany, in return for Japan's
pliancy in acceding to their demands,
practically engaged to hasten, if not
secure, the punctual payment of the
indemnity. It will not be surprising
if the loan reaches £100,000,000.

The powers, while discussing so im-
portant a financial proposition, will
not arrive at a decision without con-
sulting London, without whose co-
operation such an enterprise could not
be undertaken.

Gives Bolivia a Pacific Port.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The conclusion
of the Chile Bolivia treaty is said
to be of far-reaching importance,
particularly to Bolivia, as it makes
Bolivia a Pacific coast country, after
it has been shut inland for ten years.
Officials here say that when Chile con-
cluded her war against Peru and Bol-
ivia the victors took all the sea-coast
territory of Bolivia, leaving her land-
locked, like Switzerland, without op-
portunity for commerce by the Pacific
and unable to maintain a navy. In
1881 a treaty of truce was effected be-
tween Chile and Bolivia, but the latter
did not get back her coast territory.
After remaining hemmed in for ten years,
Bolivia now gains a Pacific port and a
strip of territory. This will enable her to
resume commerce by the Pacific without
crossing Chilean soil and will permit the establish-
ment of her navy. Minister Cane of
Chile has not been officially advised
of the conclusion of the treaty.

At present he is free to go where he
pleases within the boundary of the
United States, but as permission to go
abroad is refused, he must defer that
pleasure for the present.

British on Monroe Doctrine.

BUENOS AIRES, May 10.—A dispatch
from Valparaiso to-day states that the
treaty of peace and friend-
ship has been concluded between Chile
and Bolivia, by which the former
cedes to Bolivia a small strip of ter-
ritory and a portion of the Pacific mid-
way between Iquique and Pisagua.
Chile in return receives great com-
mercial advantages.

Rebellion Started in Ecuador.

NEW YORK, May 11.—A special to
the World from Colon says that all
Southern Ecuador is reported to be in
rebellion. The people of Oro, a small
province adjacent to Peru, revolted
yesterday.

British on Monroe Doctrine.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The Herald
has the following from Managua: It
is learned that Admiral Stephenson
and other officers of the British squad-
ron which invested Corinto, both be-
fore and after the occupation, publicly
declared to a party of Americans that
the Monroe doctrine was a myth
which the United States would not
and could not enforce, and that the
British occupation of Corinto was
simply a test to definitely dispose of
that question.

Independence for Cuba.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Advices at
the Cuban revolutionary headquarters
in New York state that Gomez has
instructed all insurgent bands of 100
men and upward to send a delegate to
the general assembly, which will meet
at Yara in June, to put into execution
the declaration of independence and
a definite provisional government.

The Cuban chiefs have great hopes
that the United States' declaration of
independence will be accepted by the
British and other foreign powers.

Canadian Commission Arrives.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The Herald's
Nicaragua special says: News was
received here today of the arrival of
the Canadian commission at Corinto
on Monday, accompanied by Señor Men-
doza. They will begin the new sur-
vey immediately.

Re-apprised.

Governor Budd of California has
appointed W. H. Demond of San
Francisco Major General, commanding
the National Guard of the State, to succeed himself.

TO HAND OVER FORMOSA.

Waiting for Japan to Name Indemnity
for Liao Tung Peninsula.

London, May 21.—The Herald
has the following from St. Petersburg:
The card sets of the three protesting
powers are awaiting Japan's declaration
as to the amount of indemnity
she will accept for her abandonment of
the Liao Tung peninsula.

As soon as this is known the powers
will negotiate the means of payment on
condition that the execution of the pen-
insula shall follow the payment of the
first instalment.

London, May 19.—The Times to
morrow will publish a dispatch from
Tien-tsin which says that Li Pao-
Fung, son of Li Hung Chang, has been
appointed a committee to hand over
the island of Formosa to Japan.

Berlin, May 15.—A dispatch to the
Freie Presse Zeitung from St. Peters-
burg says that despite the powers' ex-
pectation the Japanese persist in
desiring to fix the date of the
execution of the Liao Tung peninsula
and Korea.

Re-apprised.

Governor Budd of California has
appointed W. H. Demond of San
Francisco Major General, commanding
the National Guard of the State, to succeed himself.

TO HAND OVER FORMOSA.

Waiting for Japan to Name Indemnity
for Liao Tung Peninsula.

LOCAL JAPANESE ARE RESTLESS.

Ashford Receives Some Private Information to That Effect.

NEXT OF BREAK WILL BE ON MAIL.

Minister Kurino at Washington Brands Japanese Stories as False—Minister Thurston's Name is Still Borne Upon the Official List of Diplomats, Etc.

It is probable that the next sixty days will develop some very exciting scenes in Hawaii, says the San Francisco Call. Private information recently received by Clarence W. Ashford in this city indicates that several kinds of trouble are gathering around the government of Sanford B. Dole and his colleagues.

The Japanese, who are numerous on the Islands, and who at present are feverish and elated over the victory of their mother country in the war with China, threaten to come forward and become serious factors in the government of Hawaii and the adjustment of its affairs. A clear indication of their rising pretensions lies in the fact that they want to establish a Japanese-English newspaper in Honolulu. Edmund Norrie, editor of the Holomua, has been approached by several of the leading Japanese with a proposition that he print his paper half in English and half in Japanese, and that a Japanese editor be placed in charge of that department. It is known that among the Japanese now on the Islands there are several hundred trained soldiers—in fact, there are enough of them to seize control of the Government at any time, should they choose to do so.

The natives are restless and dissatisfied, and only await an opportunity to fly into the thick of another insurrection. It is plain, judging from the information received by Mr. Ashford, that the basis of operations in the next outbreak will be the island of Maui.

MINISTER KURINO SAYS "NO," Characterizes Reports of Japanese Troubles in Hawaii as Absurd.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The attention of Minister Kurino of Japan was called to a dispatch from San Francisco, published yesterday, intimating that there is liability of trouble from the Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands.

Kurino characterized the statement as absurd and ridiculous. The Japanese in Hawaii, he says, are an orderly and industrious people. Most of them are farmers, and none have received a military training. They have shown no disposition to be turbulent, or to do anything more than preserve the status secured them by treaty.

GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN. Minister Thurston's Name Still on Secretary Gresham's List.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Notwithstanding the fact that Minister Thurston has been recalled at the request of Secretary Gresham, his name is nevertheless borne upon the official list of diplomats for the present month issued by the department of state. The document contains the name with the word "absent" after it.

THE SPRECKELS DAMAGE CASE The Father Refuses to Answer in His Deposition

An effort was made recently to take Claus Spreckels' deposition in the damage suit brought against him by his son. He met nearly every question with a refusal to answer. Attorney Delmas sought to justify these refusals on legal grounds. He explained that he had advised Claus Spreckels not to answer, because he considered that the questions were improper. An effort had been made, he said, to pry into the defendant's private affairs, to which end a demand had been made for the production of books and papers which had no possible bearing on the case.

In reply to Mr. Delmas, Attorney Ach made a vigorous speech, insisting that the various questions were proper and pertinent and that they should be answered. In some things that Mr. Ach said he was inclined to be very plain spoken. He first insisted upon the relevancy of the question as to whether John D and A. B. Spreckels were sons of the defendant. It was his idea that he would be able to prove a coalition between these two sons and the father to ruin C. A. Spreckels' books and papers and then called for, he said, to prove that the statements made by Claus Spreckels concerning his son were false. He had reason to believe that certain correspondence which would establish that fact had been suppressed by either John D or A. B. Spreckels. It was A. B. Spreckels, he said, who first started

what the Call says.

Hawaiian revolutionists are holding midnight meetings for insurrectionary purposes on the Island of Maui, and are reported to be awaiting the coming of a filibustering expedition from the United States.

the outrageous story that C. A. Spreckels was short in his accounts as manager of the Spreckels Refinery Company of Philadelphia.

Oscar Wilde Released.

LONDON, May 7.—Oscar Wilde was released on bail today after furnishing a personal bond in \$12,500 and two sureties of \$6250 each. The sureties were Lord Douglas of Hawick, the eldest surviving son of the Marquis of Queensberry, and the Rev. Stewart Hallam, a graduate of Cambridge University.

Gresham May Resign.

DETROIT (Mich.) May 10.—The report is current here tonight that Secretary Gresham will resign within the next sixty days and that Don M. Dickinson, Postmaster General, and one of the President's closest political advisors, will be appointed to fill the vacancy.

PRICE OF SUGAR ADVANCED.

Backward State of Beet Crop Given as Cause.

San Francisco Authority Gives His Views—Cuban Insurrection Also Gets Some Figure.

The Western Sugar Refinery has advanced the price of granulated sugar one-eighth of a cent three times within a week, says the Chronicle of May 11th. The first advance was announced on the 4th, the second on the 7th and the third Thursday. A local authority on the price of sugar was asked yesterday the cause of this, and replied:

"Sugar has gone up in price all over the world. The rise here in granulated sugar followed the advance in Chicago, New York and in Europe. Sugar was, some time ago, in a state of terrible depression, and this rise is a slight reaction. Sugar was lower a short time ago than ever known before. Last year there was an enormous crop of beet sugar in Europe. There were 1,000,000 tons more produced last year than the year before, and the visible supply now is 750,000 tons more than it was this time last year. That surplus undoubtedly had some influence in depressing the price of sugar."

"It is the beet crop in Europe that now fixes the price of sugar. The amount of sugar produced from beets is far in excess of that yielded from cane. The entire sugar production last year amounted to 7,600,000 tons, of which 4,800,000 were made from beets and 2,800,000 from cane.

"The beet sugar crop in Europe has been tremendously stimulated by protecting it from foreign sugars, and also by encouraging its export by bounties. Under this double stimulus the cultivation of sugar beets has increased enormously. Mulhall gives the following estimates of the production of cane and beet sugar in the world in English tons, which shows how much more rapidly the beet sugar product has increased than the cane sugar product:

Cane, tons.	Beet tons.
1840.....	1,100,000
1850.....	1,200,000
1860.....	1,830,000
1870.....	1,850,000
1880.....	1,860,000
1889.....	2,580,000
	50,000
	200,000
	400,000
	900,000
	1,800,000
	2,780,000

"The product last year, estimated in short tons, was, as stated before, 2,800,000 tons of cane sugar and 4,800,000 tons of beet sugar.

"Cane sugar is produced all over the world, and it is not so much subjected to climatic changes as beet sugar, the production of which is confined to a comparatively small section of Central Europe. Adverse weather there affects the entire crop of sugar beets, just as favorable weather does, while cane sugar, being produced in so many different and widely separated sections of the world, is not affected so much by local conditions of the weather.

"Now you ask why sugar has gone up. The answer is probably because of the backward state of the beet crop in Europe, which may reduce the yield very much, and also because of the insurrection in Cuba, which interferes there with the cane crop. Raw sugar has gone up half a cent a pound, probably from these two causes, and refined sugar has followed it."

Any one who has ever had an attack of inflammatory rheumatism will rejoice with Mr. J. A. Stumm, 220 Boyle Heights, Los Angeles, over his fortunate escape from a seige of that distressing ailment. Mr. Stumm is foreman of Merriam's confectionery establishment. Some months ago, on leaving the heated work room to run across the street on an errand, he was caught out in the rain. The result was that when ready to go home that night he was unable to walk, owing to inflammatory rheumatism.

He was taken home, and on arrival was placed in front of a good fire and thoroughly rubbed with Chamberlain's Pain Balm. During the evening and night he was repeatedly bathed with this liniment, and by morning was relieved of all rheumatic pains. He now takes especial pleasure in praising Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and always keeps a bottle of it in the house for sale by all medical dealers, BENSON, SMITH & CO., Agents.

The Hawaiian Gazette Company is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and all Electrical Goods.

All or even will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants, also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMANN,

Manager

The Hawaiian Gazette Company manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions.

REAR ADMIRAL MEADE ANGRY.

Scores the Administration and Will Be Called to Account.

STANDS FOR HIS COUNTRY'S HONOR

HIS EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION UPON ACTION OF NAVY DEPARTMENT IN WEST INDIES. PATRIOTISM AND LOYALTY AT A DISCOUNT WITH PRESENT REGIME—HE WILL RETIRE

NEW YORK, May 10.—The Sun's Washington correspondent says: Rear-Admiral Meade's severe strictures upon the Administration in an interview are considered here as the most remarkable utterances that have come from a naval officer of high rank in years.

They have incensed the President and Cabinet to such an extent that the Admiral will be called upon for an explanation, which, if not satisfactory, will lead to a court of inquiry and probably a court-martial of that officer for violating one of the articles of naval regulations, which expressly forbids just such remarks as Admiral Meade is reported to have made.

Secretary Herbert makes no attempt to conceal his great surprise that an officer of Admiral Meade's standing should have been so indiscreet as to criticize his superior officers and attack the Administration as he did.

Naval officers who have known the Admiral for years were not surprised, and have predicted since the reports were received from the West Indies of the demoralized condition of the fleet through the repeated censures of the Navy Department for trivial matters that he would make use of language that would ultimately get him into trouble.

The President, it is understood, regards the Admiral's interview as a direct insult to the Democratic Administration, and which, if not rebuked, will place the Navy Department in a position where its actions can always be questioned and held up to scorn and ridicule by any officer in the service.

The records of the department do not contain a case where an officer has been so outspoken in condemning the policy of the Navy Department, and where such exceptions have been taken to the policy of the Administration.

Every old officer in Washington was shocked at the conduct of Admiral Meade, and many of them believe that it will place the service in a bad light before the public if it is permitted to go unchallenged.

Early this morning Secretary Herbert's attention was brought to the interview by one of his bureaus chiefs, and, armed with the newspaper containing it, he met the President and Cabinet and laid it before the council. It is said the entire meeting of the Cabinet was given up to the consideration of Admiral Meade's case, and while Secretary Herbert declined to state what will probably be done in the matter, it is known that the Admiral will be called upon for a full explanation of his language.

The Admiral is expected in the city this evening or tomorrow, and he will be at once called at the department. He is now on waiting orders and has already forwarded to Washington his request to be placed on the retired list. By some officers it is believed that the department will retire him from service without waiting until June 11th, the time named in the Admiral's request, but by others it is claimed such action might defeat the secretary's intention to demand an explanation and carry out any sentence which the court might adjudge in the event of the offense being deemed of such importance as to require a court-martial.

The interview referred to in the dispatch was printed in the Tribune this morning. It is as follows: "Rear Admiral Meade was seen at his hotel to night and asked about his retirement from the Navy. The hauling down of my flag means simply that I have been detached from the North Atlantic squadron. The salute is naval etiquette. I am detached from my squadron through my own request."

When he was asked why sugar has gone up. The answer is probably because of the backward state of the beet crop in Europe, which may reduce the yield very much, and also because of the insurrection in Cuba, which interferes there with the cane crop. Raw sugar has gone up half a cent a pound, probably from these two causes, and refined sugar has followed it."

In reply he said: "I am a young man yet, I have five years before me that I might serve before retiring. In two years I would be the ranking officer of the navy. That is a pretty desirable position. Well I preferred to resign and sever all connection with the navy, resign all right of succession and begin anew rather than to continue in charge with all I had to contend with. That ought to give you some inkling of the gravity of the cause."

"Had the affair of Medical Surgeon Kirschner the fleet surgeon, anything to do with your retirement?" was asked, and he replied, "No."

Admiral Meade, when asked if he would have any official connection with the court-martial, said: "No; they may call me as a private citizen to testify, but my relief from thrall dom is close at hand and my interests are not bound up in this case to any extent."

"The imputation has been made that I am trying, through this case, to make trouble between the officers. That is all wrong. I have always been as friendly to one as to another."

Admiral Meade gave a last parting shot at the Administration as he said: "I am a Republican, and a man who lives on the ocean is apt to imbibe patriotism and loyalty. I find these arterials at a discount with the present regime. I want to be untrammeled, so I can think and speak as I like, and to that end I will doff the gold lace and don the habiliments of a citizen, who, at least, has the prerogative of standing up for his country's honor."

THEO. HOFFMANN,

Manager

The Hawaiian Gazette Company manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions.

Look At Your Hands

Are they rough, red or rusty from work or exposure?

You can transform them into smooth, white and refined looking hands by using Hind's Honey and Almond Cream night and morning.

This is a toilet article of merit. It clears the complexion by putting the cuticle in a perfectly healthy condition.

Just the thing for rachitic hands, face and lips. Removes freckles, pimples and scaly eruptions.

Ladies everywhere pronounce it a perfect toilet requisite. Better try it.

Get it at

HOBRON DRUG CO.,

Wholesale Agents.

Old pieces of Furniture made highly decorative by an application of our

ART ENAMEL PAINTS

No skill is required and one can get any shade wanted.

Tissue Paper,

Asbestos Paper!

Wires for paper flower work now on hand.

Picture Framing

Is our specialty for which we are constantly receiving new designs in mouldings.

We are now offering something first-class in Colored Photos.

KING

BROS.,

3857 HOTEL STREET.



Of Interest to Managers of Plantations.

Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small Engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumps, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available, it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and all Electrical Goods.

All or even will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants, also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMANN,

Manager

The Hawaiian Gazette Company manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions.

SUFFERERS FROM ASTHMA

ARE REQUESTED TO PERIODICALLY PRACTICE THE PAMPHLET

ON THE

Himalaya Asthma Remedy

THE NEWLY DISCOVERED

SPECIFIC :: for :: ASTHMA.

The Pamphlet doesn't cost anything—the cure only

Two Dollars.

Call on or address the

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY

523 FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

Give the Baby

A Perfect Nutriment

FOR GROWING CHILDREN,

CONVALESCENTS,

CONSUMPTIVES,

DYSPEPSICS,

GREAT TEN INNING CONTEST.

Unknowns Winners in Closest Game of the Season.

SCORE TIED IN THREE INNINGS

Good Attendance—Brilliant Fielding Throughout the Game—Splendid Work of Unknown Pitcher—Stars Bunch Their Hits Just in Time

S anticipated from the "indications," Saturday's game between the Stars and Unknowns was the closest and, incidentally, the most exciting of the season.

The ball was started rolling with the Unknowns at the bat. Willis hit the ball, but was put out at first; White tapped the ball for one base; Woods followed suit and got second; Clark hit a long fly to center, which McNichol muffed; White scored; Pryce got first and then second; Woods was caught at the home plate; Thompson hit safe to shortstop and brought Clark in; Pryce scored on a muffed ball by Woods at third; Aiwohi was struck out by Hart.

W. Wilder of the Stars flew out to right; H. Wilder hit safe over shortstop, but was put out in trying to steal second; McNichol hit a fly to left field for two bases; Ganzel flew out to White. Score, Unknowns 3, Stars 0.

In the second inning there was sharp play on both sides and a consecutive failure to score.

The third inning made more work for the fielders, and both sides retired without scoring.

The fourth was a repetition, except that the Unknowns began to bat Hart.

In the fifth the Unknowns were shut out and two men were out.

The ball was batted in every direction. Score, Unknowns, 3; Stars, 4.

The sixth showed good work on the part of both teams.

Woods flew out to Wodehouse; Clarke hit a clean two bagger; Pryce out on strikes; Thompson out on straight fly to W. Wilder.

Hart was called out for bunting foul by H. Wilder in the seventh inning; Duncan got first on hit ball. W. Wilder made a wild throw to Ganzel. The latter made a good effort to catch the ball which touched only his fingers, proceeding on its way toward the fence, and giving Duncan second; Espinda tried to make it appear that the ball had struck him, but the eagle eye of Harry Whitney was upon him; Espinda out on strikes; Duncan scored on a safe hit by Willis; White flew out to Wodehouse. Score, Unknowns 4, Stars 5.

Aiwohi went out on a running foul fly by H. Wilder in the seventh inning; Duncan got first on hit ball. W. Wilder made a wild throw to Ganzel. The latter made a good effort to catch the ball which touched only his fingers, proceeding on its way toward the fence, and giving Duncan second; Espinda tried to make it appear that the ball had struck him, but the eagle eye of Harry Whitney was upon him; Espinda out on strikes; Duncan scored on a safe hit by Willis; White flew out to Wodehouse. Score, Unknowns 4, Stars 5.

Woods' fly to right gave him two bases; Angus out on a long fly between center and right by White. C. Wilder out on strikes; W. Wilder out on strikes.

The ninth inning was characterized by most careful playing. Espinda flew out to Wodehouse; Willis flew out to McNichol; White safe at first on a wild throw by Woods; out at second in an attempted steal.

H. Wilder and McNichol out first; Ganzel hit safe over second, and Wodehouse hit a long fly over center, scoring Ganzel and again tying the game; Hart went out at first. Score, Unknowns 6, Stars 6.

In the tenth inning excitement ran high. Woods went out on a foul fly to Woods; Clark was thrown out at first; Pryce got first on a wild throw to Ganzel by W. Wilder, and secured second on a missed ball; made third by Woods' muffed ball and scored on a passed ball by H. Wilder, Thompson out first.

Woods hit safe over second; in making a run after the ball Thompson slipped and fell; Woods got sick at first and H. Wilder was substituted; Angus flew out to Duncan; C. Wilder safe at first; W. Wilder secured first on a dead ball; Harry Wilder flew out to Espinda. Score, Unknowns 7, Stars 6.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Stars 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 6

Unknowns 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 7

Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1895.

LATER advices to the effect that Japan will be allowed to hold the island of Formosa ought to result in a rapid laying down of arms, and return to the greater task of developing the industries of a new country with wonderful resources.

THE agitation of an American protectorate over Nicaragua may result in an expression of the American people on protectorates in general as applied particularly to the United States. The San Francisco Chronicle says: "If there be any one thing that is unsatisfactory from an international point of view it is a protectorate. It is too much like the little, weak fellow who hired a prize-fighter as a bodyguard, and then worked him nearly to death. The protector gets all the kicks and none of the ha'pence."

We are inclined to believe that the concensus of American opinion would be annexation or nothing.

THE success of the medical conference closed yesterday, augurs well for the future labors of the physicians of this country. The attendance was not as large as might be desired, but the meeting was, in every sense of the word, a good "starter." There ought to be, and undoubtedly will be, more of them. Isolated as most of the physicians are, the necessity of getting together at least once a year to compare notes and discuss questions pertinent to this country as a whole, cannot be overrated. We shall expect to hear more of the Hawaiian Medical Association, and a larger gathering of physicians when the work of the first session becomes known among the members of the profession.

ADMIRAL MEADE has evidently been near the boiling point for some time, but unlike the majority of his naval colleagues has bubbled over. Such a demonstration at a point in his career when most men would have stood even indignities rather than incur the displeasure of their superiors indicates that the aggravation must have been unusual. The Admiral does not mince matters, and before the popular court his experience will give his opinions upon the proper action of a naval commander in a foreign country quite as much weight as those of his superiors, whose knowledge obtained from travel and personal contact with problems as they appear to Americans in foreign countries must of necessity be somewhat limited.

IT is somewhat amusing to note the nationality of those who are advertising the "un-Americanism" of Minister Thurston. It reminds one very much of the Prince Edward Islanders, who go into the New England logging camps and indulge in street corner oratory on what American workingmen ought to do, what American liberty means, etc. Such a small sheet as the New York Sun paid Mr. Thurston's Americanism as high a tribute as any loyal citizen could ask or expect. Strange it is that he should be obliged to come to this country to find that his is an un-American character. So far as the Americanism of the present Executive of the United States is concerned, it is a well known fact that no less a personage than Adlai Stevenson is not thoroughly in sympathy with each and every move of that gentleman, while Senators Hill and Morgan are on record as making statements that must undoubtedly find no favor with this new Hawaiian exponent of Americanism. The source of the criticism makes a great difference. Minister Thurston is as true to the stars and stripes as Senators Morgan or Hill and is open to honest criticism from men of the same calibre, but when the sponsor of American principles comes from across the line, that's another thing.

PROVE THE ROTTENNESS.

Either in a civil or a criminal suit, the charges definitely made by Julian D. Hayne, in the Hawaiian, should be exhaustively examined and settled once for all.

It is not a question about "missionaries" so much as a question of the reputation of those who have created the Republic and desire annexation. The Hawaiian charges that there is only a "rotten civilization" here. This includes every member of the American League, and of the American Union party, and every respectable man living here.

The definite object of the Hawaiian is to defeat annexation. It has the right to do so. No one will dispute that point. But it has no right to state falsehoods and bring the whole white population into contempt before the American people.

The Hawaiian invokes the aid of a congressional committee and pledges itself that if it examines our affairs, it will expose the rottenness of our political condition. We cordially invite, and have always insisted upon, the appointment of such a committee.

In the mean time, however, it would be a most instinctive and amusing spectacle to compel Mr. Hayne and the men behind him to furnish some legal proof of their rather sweeping statements. Hear-say evidence is inadmissible. The wild talk of drifting travellers, the maudlin conversation of ignorant men, is not evidence.

Let us, once for all, get out the facts before a proper tribunal. Let us pull these libelers up to the bull-ring. If the missionaries and the members of the American League make up a "rotten civilization," which is unfit to be annexed to the United States, let us know it. And if it is all true, let us thank God that Mr. Hayne and Captain Palmer have had the nerve and philanthropy to expose this "political swindle" in the Pacific. We can prepare the way for a Congressional committee, by putting these accusers to the proofs.

There is a certain significance in this action of the foreign powers, also the remarks of Minister Kurino at Washington, that constitute hard nuts for the Japanese alarmists of this country to crack.

Mr. Ashford, the head of the exiles' American bureau of information, says that the Japanese of this country are restless and ready to make trouble, while Japanese Consul Shimizu, who has just returned from a tour of inspection on Maui, remarks upon the good feeling existing among his people toward their employers and the existing Government.

The ready submission of the Japanese common people to the dictates of their rulers is one of the distinguishing characteristics of the race, and far from assuming a threatening attitude, the expressions of Mr. Shimizu and Mr. Kurino indicate comparative indifference, if not friendliness. Furthermore, the action of the European nations leaves the United States as the only nation upon whose kindly offices the Japanese can depend in the future as they have done in the past. Furthermore, Japan must recognize, as do other nations, the natural right of the United States to control Hawaii, and any disposition to usurp that control would practically ostracize that country from friendly relations with all the Anglo-Saxon powers. This condition we do not believe the rulers of Japan will be quick to bring upon themselves and their country.

Again, it is not reasonable to believe that either England, Russia, France or Germany would look on with indifference and allow Japanese military control of this stronghold of the Pacific. Thus it appears that commercial supremacy is practically the only fear which Hawaii may have for Japan. It is American, English, German and French push and energy against that of the Japanese people—a fair fight, in which the best man wins.

HONOR TO BRITONS.

Many people, without regard to their political affiliations or to their nationality, attended the reception yesterday afternoon, given by British Commissioner Hawee, in honor of the seventy-sixth birthday of the Queen of Great Britain.

The decision, far from being the death-knell to the democratic idea of raising revenue, will tend to increase the agitation for a reduction of import duties and a fair trial of a system which will presumably cause the capitalist to pay dearly for the fruits of his energy.

With the popular American mind in its present state, however, it appears most doubtful whether it will listen kindly to a second attempt at an experiment that has on first trial resulted in such general disaster.

THE dissenting opinion of Justice Jackson in the income tax decision will be a hard blow to ex-President Harrison's boom for re-nomination in 1896. Jackson is a Democrat appointed by President Harrison to succeed the late Justice Lamar. Republican politicians opposed the appointment of a Democrat by a Republican president, but Mr. Harrison with his characteristic tenacity held that politics should not be taken into consideration in the appointment of Supreme Judges and it was highly proper that the political complexion of the court should remain unchanged. Though Justice Jackson's opinion was not drawn on political lines, Mr. Harrison's opponents are not likely to look upon it in that light.

ACCORDING to interviews given out by "our friends the enemy" at the Coast, one might well infer that the heads of the Republic are expecting to step down and out at any moment, and bow in quiet submission to the return of monarchy. While the heads of this bureau of information are venting their spleen and furnishing food for conversation, the Republic continues quietly on its way, daily strengthening its position and giving the lie to the foolish yarns of dangerous citizens endeavoring to pay off old scores. We cannot answer for the gullibility of the people in the States, but there is the same possibility of the return of monarchy here as there is of the return of the thirteen original States to British control.

The Advertiser and GAZETTE on sale at Hilo, J. A. Martin news agent.

INCOME TAX AGITATION.

Political condemnation of the legislation and lack of legislation of the Fifty-third Congress has followed thick and fast since the adjournment of that body, but it has remained for the Supreme Court of the United States to administer the final and crushing blow by declaring the income tax unconstitutional. The searching criticism given by Chief Justice Fuller as the opinion of the court is proof positive that the measure was poorly constructed if not ill-conceived.

One of the results of the action of the court will undoubtedly be the continuation of the income tax and tariff agitation as live political issues. The victory of the republicans consists in the destruction of a corner stone of the Wilson tariff bill, and it is easy to forecast the return to revised tariff duties to provide for the deficiency in revenue which the income tax returns were planned to fill. Even democratic organs have gone so far as to recommend "the substitution of specific for ad valorem duties on sugar. In the past nine months the sugar tax has brought only \$9 000,000 into the Treasury instead of \$25,000,000 that it should have yielded."

The Court says: "We are not here concerned whether an income tax be or be not desirable, nor whether such a tax would enable the Government to diminish taxes on consumption and duties on imports, and to enter upon what may be believed to be a reform of its fiscal and commercial systems.

Questions of that character belong to the controversies of political parties, and cannot be settled by judicial decisions." And again: "If it be true that the Constitution should have been so framed that a tax of this kind should be laid, the instrument defines the way for its amendment." From the above it may be very naturally inferred that the political parties will not let the matter drop, and the supporters of the income-tax principle will either favor the construction of a law upon different lines or an appeal to the public court to secure an amendment to the Constitution.

The decision, far from being the death-knell to the democratic idea of raising revenue, will tend to increase the agitation for a reduction of import duties and a fair trial of a system which will presumably cause the capitalist to pay dearly for the fruits of his energy.

With the popular American mind in its present state, however, it appears most doubtful whether it will listen kindly to a second attempt at an experiment that has on first trial resulted in such general disaster.

THE dissenting opinion of Justice Jackson in the income tax decision will be a hard blow to ex-President Harrison's boom for re-nomination in 1896. Jackson is a Democrat appointed by President Harrison to succeed the late Justice Lamar. Republican politicians opposed the appointment of a Democrat by a Republican president, but Mr. Harrison with his characteristic tenacity held that politics should not be taken into consideration in the appointment of Supreme Judges and it was highly proper that the political complexion of the court should remain unchanged. Though Justice Jackson's opinion was not drawn on political lines, Mr. Harrison's opponents are not likely to look upon it in that light.

Planets on Deck.

During this last week in May all the large planets can be seen at once, four of them conspicuous in the western sky just after sunset.

It will be interesting to watch the new moon as it passes in succession Mercury, Jupiter, Venus and Mars, all of which are now in the constellation Gemini. Saturn, which is near its maximum brightness, may be seen in the east, not far from Spica Virginis.

Besides the planets mentioned, one can see in the early evening Sirius, the brightest of the fixed stars. Procyon, Canopus, Bellatrix and the twins, Castor and Pollux, all in the west, Arcturus and Spica Virginis in the east, and in the south the Southern Cross, and close by Alpha Centauri, the nearest of the fixed stars.

ASTRONOMER.

WRAY TAYLOR ABROAD.

Newly Extracts from Private Letter to a Honolulu Friend.

Wray Taylor, who is enjoying his vacation in San Francisco, has written a letter, dated May 21st, to a friend in Honolulu, from which the following are extracts:

The Australia arrived in San Francisco on the morning of May 15th, six and a half days from Honolulu. The weather was very pleasant all the way up, with the exception of the last two days, when there was a heavy swell. The Australia is a most comfortable boat to travel in, has a genial captain, a fine set of officers, and steward James' department is par excellence.

One of the results of the action of the court will undoubtedly be the continuation of the income tax and tariff agitation as live political issues. The victory of the republicans consists in the destruction of a corner stone of the Wilson tariff bill, and it is easy to forecast the return to revised tariff duties to provide for the deficiency in revenue which the income tax returns were planned to fill. Even democratic organs have gone so far as to recommend "the substitution of specific for ad valorem duties on sugar. In the past nine months the sugar tax has brought only \$9 000,000 into the Treasury instead of \$25,000,000 that it should have yielded."

The Court says: "We are not here concerned whether an income tax be or be not desirable, nor whether such a tax would enable the Government to diminish taxes on consumption and duties on imports, and to enter upon what may be believed to be a reform of its fiscal and commercial systems.

Questions of that character belong to the controversies of political parties, and cannot be settled by judicial decisions." And again: "If it be true that the Constitution should have been so framed that a tax of this kind should be laid, the instrument defines the way for its amendment." From the above it may be very naturally inferred that the political parties will not let the matter drop, and the supporters of the income-tax principle will either favor the construction of a law upon different lines or an appeal to the public court to secure an amendment to the Constitution.

The decision, far from being the death-knell to the democratic idea of raising revenue, will tend to increase the agitation for a reduction of import duties and a fair trial of a system which will presumably cause the capitalist to pay dearly for the fruits of his energy.

Again, it is not reasonable to believe that either England, Russia, France or Germany would look on with indifference and allow Japanese military control of this stronghold of the Pacific. Thus it appears that commercial supremacy is practically the only fear which Hawaii may have for Japan. It is American, English, German and French push and energy against that of the Japanese people—a fair fight, in which the best man wins.

With the popular American mind in its present state, however, it appears most doubtful whether it will listen kindly to a second attempt at an experiment that has on first trial resulted in such general disaster.

With the popular American mind in its present state, however, it appears most doubtful whether it will listen kindly to a second attempt at an experiment that has on first trial resulted in such general disaster.

Among the Honolulites to be seen around the Occidental Hotel are Hon. C. R. Bishop, Postmaster-General Oat and wife, Miss Harriet Lewers, V. V. Ashford, Thos. Rawlins, W. E. Brown, Fred Harrison. I have met in town A. F. Kopke, Representative E. C. Winston, Manna Widemann and Alex. Cartwright. All are looking well.

Awful dyspepsia!

Nearly dead!

All the pleasure in life seems gone forever.

I can get no enjoyment out of anything.

I suffer terribly after every meal.

Miserable feeling all the time.

My blood is poor and thin, the doctor says because my food is only half digested.

I am nervous and capricious and have the blues.

Nothing I have tried will relieve me!

Nothing? That's wrong! There is something, and it will relieve and cure you.

Brown's Iron Bitters

has cured thousands for many years past. Don't suffer any more. Get a bottle at once. It is pleasant to take, the dose is small, and it won't blacken your teeth. Brown's Iron Bitters will make a new

person out of you—give you an appetite—cure your dyspepsia. The genuine has two crossed red lines on the wrapper. See that you get it.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

TO BE HAD AT

HOBSON DRUG CO.,

Wholesale Agents.

Timely Topics

May 24, 1895.

There are now 152,000 miles of submarine cable in round numbers of which ten per cent. have been supplied by various governments, and the rest by private enterprise. They connect into one system over two million miles of land wires, ramifying in different countries.

The cables have cost about forty millions, and the land lines sixty-five millions sterling, but the money has been well spent, for the benefits of the telegraph are incalculable.

It controls the commerce of the world, which has now risen to nearly 4000 millions sterling a year, or more precisely 1,940 millions of exports and 1,720 millions of imports.

It enables international disputes to be settled without recourse to arms, as in the last dispute with Nicaragua.

It brings a war that has broken out to a speedy conclusion, and keeps the public informed of its hourly progress, as in the case of Egypt, where the bombardment of Alexandria was known in the civilized world a few minutes after the first shot was fired, and telegrams were dispatched from the battle field of Suakin in the Eastern Soudan while the fight was going on.

Above all by putting the remotest part of the world in contact with each other it tends to destroy the barriers of isolation and prejudice, making antipathy give place to sympathy and hatred to loving kindness.

Probably the best known firm of makers of china ware are the firm of Haviland and Company. There is no one firm who turn out the vast amount of china ware and whose goods give such universal satisfaction in durability and attractiveness in design.

We "feel ourselves honored" in being able to offer to our patrons these goods made in the most attractive sets in simple yet richest designs that would suit the most fastidious, being so arranged that you have a complete and independent set for each course, should you desire to serve a dinner of courses.

One design is known as the open pattern, oyster mould, No. 2196 and are ordered in such quantities that should you be so unfortunate to break any one of the dishes of the different courses it can be replaced, and your set is still complete.

The set in the window deserves your special attention. There is something so elaborate in the design (not gaudy or loud) that conveys to your mind the amount of pains-taking and care that was expended to make something that should be just what it is, a plain gold open pattern.

Before "dropping the china" let us call your attention to the oyster set of solid silver, consisting of one dozen long handled forks and serving knife, so shaped that in taking the oyster from the shell it is drawn out whole.

In order to serve a course dinner properly you must have sufficient light to display your table and room decorations. The B. & H. Improved Lamp is the very thing you want. Should your servant fail to light one of the burners, you need not soil or blacken your fingers. Just raise the top that holds the chimney, apply a match and the work is done. They are making some very pretty designs consisting of the Black Iron open work and the filigree.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.

Opposite Spreckels Block.

607 POST STREET.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Sugar 3¢.

Shirts for the Honolulu lacrosse club arrived by the Australia yesterday.

Nick Peterson, James Brown and John Radin have returned to the islands.

Jockey Carl Leonard came down on the Australia. He will ride in the June races.

Arthur White is in charge of the California Hotel billiard parlors in San Francisco.

James and Joseph McAuliffe, trainer and jockey for W. H. Cornwell, arrived by the Australia.

The Olympia will leave San Francisco for this port not later than June 10th. This is official.

A special term of the Circuit Court, First Circuit, will open on the 3d and close on the 15th of June.

A new son and heir was born to Robert Garibaldi Wilcox yesterday. He was brought from the reef to view the youngster.

The Kinau will leave Hilo at 10 o'clock Sunday forenoon, June 9th, calling at her regular ports a day ahead of time and reaching Honolulu Monday, June 10th.

The Claudine will sail from Honolulu Wednesday, June 12th, at 5 p. m., calling at her regular ports; returning will arrive at Honolulu Sunday morning, June 16th.

Walter Lambert, ex-clerk of the Oakland Police Court, who is charged with embezzlement pleaded not guilty on the 7th inst., after an application for more time had been denied by the court.

Harry Overand, an old resident of the islands, returned by the Australia. He is a well known baseball player, having played with the old Stars. Harry may join the present Stars; if not, he will go to Hawaii.

Miss Buchanan, who arrived recently from the Coast, has accepted a position in Williams' photograph gallery. Miss Buchanan formerly had charge of the exhibition rooms of the largest photograph gallery of Los Angeles.

The bust of Robert Louis Stevenson which was sent last March by Mr. Allen Hutchinson and arrived late for the Royal Academy, has been accepted and placed in the New Gallery, London, an exhibition with as high a standing as the former.

Commissioner Hawes has rented the Bishop premises on Emma street, and hereafter the British legation will be located at that place. It is understood that \$150 per month is the amount of rental, the Bishop estate keeping the property in repair.

General Myron Herrick, wife and son, of Cleveland, O., arrived on the Australia for a short stay in the islands. General Herrick is one of the leading bankers of Cleveland, and was a delegate to the republican national conventions at Minneapolis and Chicago.

According to all reports the Portuguese immigrants that arrived by the Braufels are a bad lot. Two of the number are now serving time for misdemeanors. Another recently had trouble with a plantation manager and succeeded in knocking him out. It seems these immigrants are strongly republican in character and are said to be the cause of much trouble in Oporto, on account of which the Portuguese government look with favor upon their departure.

COMPANY G ORGANIZED.

Native Officers Elected—Examinations at an Early Date.

A meeting for the organization of Company G, N. G. H., was held in the drill shed last night. Major Potter presided.

Most of the time was occupied in the enlistment of men, sixty one responding.

The following officers were elected: H. Kaia, captain; J. Kea, first lieutenant; Charles Wilcox, second lieutenant.

After the meeting the captain and lieutenants were asked to military headquarters, where they were introduced to Colonel McLean.

The board of managers will decide on an early date for the examination of officers.

Bishop Waldon and Party.

A party of prominent people, made up of Bishop Waldon and wife, Misses Waldon, Florence Willis, Nannie O'Kemp, Louisa B. G. F. R. V. G. F. Draper, wife and three children, and Mrs. Charlotte P. Draper, from Cincinnati, Ohio, were passengers by the Australia. The party are en route to Japan and China, and will spend some time in the islands. The bishop is the guest of Rev. H. W. Peck, and will occupy the Methodist pulpit next Sunday.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufactures rubber stamps of all descriptions.

INCOME TAX INVALIDATED.

Five Justices of United States Supreme Court Decide Against It.

FOUR GIVE DISSENTING OPINIONS

Law Regarding Tax On Rents and Bonds Unconstitutional—Whole Thing Must Be Clashed In Same Box—Power to Tax Through Apportionment Conceded

WASHINGTON, May 20.—After being twice heard in the United States Supreme Court the income tax was finally decided today to be invalid and unconstitutional. There were four dissenting opinions delivered, one each by Justices Harlan, Brown, Jackson and White, showing that the court had stood five to four against the law.

While the opinion of the Chief Justice was largely a review of the general aspects of the questions involved, he based the opinion of the court today upon the argument that the provisions of the law regarding the tax on rents and bonds were so essentially a factor of it as to render all other parts of it dependent on them, and in accordance with the well known rule of law bearing on this question, the law as a whole must be declared invalid.

The opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Fuller and makes a long and exhaustive article, so as to preclude publishing more than the following extracts:

"Our previous decision was confined to the consideration of the validity of tax on income from real estate and on income from municipal bonds. The question thus limited was whether such taxation was direct or not in the meaning of the Constitution, and this court went no farther as to tax on incomes from real estate than to hold that it fell within the same class as the source whence the income was derived; that is, that a tax upon realty and a tax upon the receipts therefrom were alike direct; while as to income from municipal bonds, that could not be taxed, because of want of power to tax that source, and no reference was made to the nature of the tax as being direct or indirect. We are now permitted to broaden the field of inquiry and to determine to which of two great classes a tax upon a person's entire income, whether derived from rents or products, or otherwise, of real estate, or from bonds, stocks or other forms of personal property, belongs; and we are unable to conclude that enforced subtraction from the yield of all owners of real or personal property in the manner prescribed is so different from a tax upon the property itself that it is not a direct, but an indirect tax in the meaning of the Constitution."

"The words of the Constitution are to be taken in their obvious sense, and have a reasonable construction. We know no reason for holding otherwise than that the words 'direct taxes' on one hand and 'duties, imposts and excises' on the other were used in the Constitution in their natural and obvious sense; nor in arriving at what those terms embrace, do we perceive any ground for enlarging them beyond or narrowing them within the natural and obvious import at the time the Constitution was framed and ratified."

"Under these circumstances the department does not instruct you to make any representations to the Hawaiian Government in regard to Mr. Cranston, but it is proper to express to you for your guidance in similar cases, should they arise, the views here entertained in regard to the course of action taken in that case."

"It appears that after having been kept in jail nearly a month, without any charges having been made against him, he was then taken under heavy guard to the steamer and would, in spite of his request to see you, have been deported without having had an opportunity then to do so, had it not been for the accidental, but timely, interposition of the British Commissioner."

"In other words, Mr. Thurston's recall was demanded because he attempted to discredit Mr. Willis before the American people for doing his duty to American citizens charged with a capital offense in Honolulu."

"In other words, Mr. Thurston's recall was demanded because he attempted to discredit Mr. Willis before the American people for doing his duty to American citizens charged with a capital offense in Honolulu."

"Under these circumstances the department does not instruct you to make any representations to the Hawaiian Government in regard to Mr. Cranston, but it is proper to express to you for your guidance in similar cases, should they arise, the views here entertained in regard to the course of action taken in that case."

"It appears that after having been kept in jail nearly a month, without any charges having been made against him, he was then taken under heavy guard to the steamer and would, in spite of his request to see you, have been deported without having had an opportunity then to do so, had it not been for the accidental, but timely, interposition of the British Commissioner."

"You state that when you asked the Attorney-General for an explanation of the proceedings he replied that the cabinet had determined to deport the men in the exercise of the arbitrary power conferred by martial law. As this was the only explanation he gave it is assumed it was all he had to offer, and he gave it without suggesting any question as to Mr. Cranston's nationality."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

"It is apparent that the suggestion that the result of compliance with the fundamental law would lead to the abandonment of that method of taxation altogether, because of inequalities alleged to necessarily accompany its pursuit, could not be allowed to influence the conclusion, but the suggestion not unnaturally invites attention to the contention of the appellant's counsel that the want of uniformity and actuality in this exercise of arbitrary power."

STUDY OF HAWAIIAN CLIMATE

Dr. Russell Believes There Is Large Field for Thought

CLOSING SESSION OF PHYSICIANS

Officers of Hawaiian Medical Association Elected. Discussion on Disposition of "Suspects"—Visiting Doctors Favor New Experiment Station Etc.

Friday morning's session of the medical conference was devoted almost entirely to a discussion of the proper disposition of those lepers classed as suspects. Dr. Weddick introduced the discussion stating that out of town physicians were often in a quandary what to do with such cases. He asked the sentiment of the conference whether or not these people were to be regarded as centers of contagion and dangerous to public health. He thought that after the experiment station was in working order they could be sent to Kailihi and given systematic treatment.

Dr. Emerson said the severity of the cases should influence the treatment. There were often localized forms of the disease that did not spread to other portions of the body. After the general discussion, President Smith asked for an expression from every physician present. Dr. Lindley said he believed suspects were dangerous and should be segregated for the time being at least. Dr. Howard said many suspects were dangerous as acute symptoms were liable to develop at any time. Dr. Emerson, "It is certainly true that the community is imperiled by suspects." Dr. Myers agreed with Dr. Emerson. Dr. Russell said treatment with iodide of potassium would in the majority of cases settle the question of the presence of the disease. Dr. Weddick favored sending suspects to the experiment station where they would get the benefit of skilled treatment.

As a result of a query made by Dr. Emerson as to the work done by the Central American physicians, Dr. Alvarez stated that it was his intention to go abroad in a few months and visit South American States. He believed he could arrange with those countries for an exchange of data upon the treatment of leprosy and offered his services to the Board.

Just before closing the morning session President Smith asked for the sense of the physicians upon the formation of a medical association including all the physicians of the country. After considerable discussion Dr. Meyer moved that the Hawaiian Medical Association be organized at once. Nominations were received and balloting resulted as follows: President, Dr. J. S. McGrew; vice-president, Dr. H. W. Howard; secretary, Dr. R. P. Myers. These with Drs. Armitage and Russell were appointed an executive committee to attend to the drawing of constitution and by-laws and the general details consequent to making the organization an active reality.

Dr. Russell's paper was set for the forenoon but was put over to the afternoon session which opened at 1:30. "Climatological Notes Regarding the Leeward Side of Oahu," was the subject of his discourse, which included interesting and instructive observations and conclusions upon the Hawaiian climate. Owing to lack of space only the first portion can be given at this time. Dr. Russell said:

Whoever had opportunity of practicing in different countries knows by experience what climate means; what diagnostical and therapeutical difficulties await him in a new place for months, sometimes years, until he becomes thoroughly familiar with the pathological physiognomy of the country. When I came to these islands great many things were a puzzle to me, not only as regards flora, fauna, geology, ethnology, but, alas, not less and perhaps more in pathology that was a special study for the long twenty-five years. How grateful would I have felt to my predecessors who have been living and practicing before me in the same place for some written information. There was none. The professional field was just as barren, just as little cultivated as the yard surrounding the house in which they lived and in which I had to live: dreary, abandoned desert without a blade of grass, without a sign of former occupancy. I had to clear up both and, struggling with difficulties, told myself that I will treat my successor better; will leave him a garden and some sanitary notes that might serve as a guide in the beginning. If not anybody else, at least he may be thankful for suggestions given in this paper.

Nature, in its infinite variety of forms and processes of every description, baffled all our artificial systems of classification. A student of nature—and we are all but ignorant students—will find it a task daily against objects and persons on which, without considerable study, he cannot be referred to either of the authorities drawn up in our text books. In pathology perhaps more than anywhere else in the world the physician is compelled to follow the lead of the hands of the Master. I have, since I have had the pleasure to study

plato, in reality is a complicated phenomenon resulting from combination of numerous external and internal agencies and conditions. To be satisfied with such labels as typhoid fever, typhoid malaria, pneumonia, etc., without mentioning the less rational ones—means to follow in diagnostics and therapeutics the trodden paths of empiricism of the roughest kind, to proceed blindfolded over gulches, swamps and rocks, with many a chance to break if not our own, at least our patients' necks.

Hence the necessity of individualizing each case, to wit: of unravelling the intricate knot of internal, constitutional on one hand, and of external, climatic and other numerous agencies peculiar to the time and place of accident. Such is the difficult problem offered to a modern physician at every consultation, and his ability of mastering it makes up the principal distinction between himself and an ordinary "medicine man."

Since under the term "climate" we understand the vast natural group of external agencies and conditions essential to health and disease, the acquaintance with all their peculiarities furnishes the most important data for such individualization. Of course the character of the race, the degree of its culture, economical and social conditions, have all very much to say, still climate remains the principal agency and the first object for consideration. A condition of health as well as that of disease, represents a certain state of dynamical equilibrium between external and internal agencies, an equation composed of numerous terms on both sides. The chief term on the part of internal conditions is the power of resistance, inherent to every system, the chief term on the opposite side is climate. A rational solution of a problem is impossible unless both terms are thoroughly understood and appreciated.

History teaches us that destinies of a nation are in general outlines determined in advance by the physical conditions of the country. Among those physical conditions climate is certainly the most prominent. The degree of energy, of material and spiritual welfare of the inhabitants past, present and future, chiefly depend upon it. One could fill many pages by quoting the influence of malaria alone, in places once thickly populated and flourishing, now turned into dreary deserts. Think only of *Agu Romanum* of the time of August, and of the present pestilential swamps. If this is true, our indifference to the climatic problems of these islands is inconceivable and inexorable. I know of extensive works regarding Hawaiian volcanoes, Hawaiian flora, Hawaiian history, mythology, fishes, and shells, but there is nothing regarding Hawaiian climate. All I could find in this line besides general incidental remarks of various travellers and tourists, were the two small articles; one in the Hawaiian pamphlets for 1883, and another in the Hawaiian Spectator for 1888. The topic is perfectly abandoned for forty years, although there is more material than ever in my exact meteorological observations taken in this period, especially in Honolulu.

But leaving all these higher interests aside there are topics of immediate practical value, which ought to revive our concern in the climate of Hawaii. The most important of these is perhaps the health of this city—the headquarters of the white population. Those who practice here have certainly more knowledge and authority to speak on this subject. My opinion that it is far from being excellent is based merely upon superficial observation.

When I landed in Honolulu three years ago my impression was that luxuriance of vegetation and the looks of citizens moving on the streets were in an inverse ratio. I was rather surprised how seldom a healthy, robust, rosy-cheeked child, man or woman is met here. The thin, meagre, pale, anaemic, delicate constitutions were more a rule than an exception. When I asked my companion, who knew more about the city and the islands than myself, what may be the cause of it, he simply said: "Oh, they look all that way in all tropical countries!" My impression whether right or wrong was corroborated by many a tourist, to whom I have spoken on the subject and I am still inclined to believe that in spite of easy life, a relatively high material welfare of the bulk of population, in spite of all comforts connected with it, an average citizen in matter of health here is much inferior to that of our northern and moderate latitude cities of the same size with more or less satisfactory sanitary arrangements. That the cause of this is not the latitude I became enough convinced during a trip to the volcano, where I found children that would carry the first prize at any sanitary exhibition. Why then? Because this city was built here and not in another place from purely commercial considerations, for the sake of the harbor and without any regard whatsoever to the sanitary value of the place. Because in choosing its site the white settlers did not follow the wise example of Spaniards in Central and South America. The latter have built with but few exception all their large cities at considerable elevation and have them connected with harbors by railways. Guatemala has 12,700 feet elevation, Mexico 7,521, Bogota 9,030, Santiago 2,000, Papagon 8,000, Cusco 11,500, Cochabamba 8,200, Lima 5,000, Lape 12,000, Quito 8,520, Cariac 2,880. It is in general improper to build a city in a low place even in a most northern country, since the lower the place the more difficult the sewerage. For a country of the latitude of the Hawaiian Islands this is the greatest blunder which will never be redeemed neither by the use of drugs, nor by most expensive sanitary arrangements. What is the use of the whole Latin cooking when people are compelled to imbibe their life-long poisonous miasma germinating in the fermenting ground? Which of you who live here does not feel the organic necessity of a yearly exodus to the Coast to take a bath of fresh air? Happy are those who can afford it. The majority of citizens are what was called in olden times "the poor bound to the soil by land, money and business interests."—

I will not dwell here on the practical very practical part of the hands of the Master. I have, since I have had the pleasure to study

the attention with other information that they required from us. There are many other points. As elements of nature, climate can be influenced and controlled by human efforts to a certain degree only. One can drain swamps and waste, injurious water, one can cover with verdant woods the most barren and dreary deserts, but the most important climatic agencies, the latitude, the altitude, the direction of atmospheric and ocean currents, temperature and humidity, will always remain out of our control. These data are given by nature and must be accepted as such whether bad or good. All we can do is to accommodate ourselves to them the best we can. Being unable to abolish the blind natural forces we must learn to regulate, direct, utilize or avoid them in order not to expose ourselves to innumerable vicissitudes. This we can do only through an attentive, diligent study of the climate of each country. The necessity of an extensive knowledge of climatic peculiarities of each place is obvious enough.

Not less obvious is it when we consider climate as a curative agency. The more we depart from the mysteries of vitalisms and spiritualism, the larger grows the distance separating us from Hahnemann's and Consentes' Lege-d'Art. The more our pathological congestions are permeated with the mechanical principles of natural sciences, the more we get convinced of the truthfulness of the old saying: *Abiit causa tollitur effectus*, that the real remedy for a disease can be found only in the removal of the cause. Since nobody gets sick because he does not take drugs, nobody can get cured by the use of them. The benefit derived from drugs is always palliative, temporary and cannot be relied upon in any case where the exposure to the influence or injurious agencies is permanent. If the weakness of the constitutional power of resistance or the action of injurious external cause be permanent, no drug will ever effect a real cure. The faith in drug specifics is losing ground more and more every day. In this respect the wise words of my highly respected teacher, Professor N. Pirogoff are full of profound meaning. He used to say that the professional career of a physician can be divided in three periods. The first, when he faithfully believes in everything that he was taught in school. The second, when he believes only in the results of his own experiences; and the third, when he loses faith in both. Fortunately, the old faith is never given up before the corner stones of a new one are laid down. Olympic deities do not leave their headquarters unless driven out by a new set. The new faith is in the removal of the cause, in the utilization of the same natural agencies that under certain circumstances are capable of causing disease—climate in the first line. Hence over again, the necessity for a physician to become thoroughly familiar with the climate of a country he lives in.

In this respect the resources afforded by these islands are really inexhaustible and its sanitary bands might be utilized not merely towards attainment of a higher standard of health for every individual citizen, but towards material welfare as well. To present conditions of extreme competition amongst various countries as amongst individuals, the prosperity of each depends upon the knowledge to utilize its own resources and advantages. Climate is one of such natural endowments.

There are countries in far less blessed climatic conditions whose very subsistence depends upon the patronage of foreign invalids. In Switzerland, for instance, there are hotels and sanitariums whose only advantage is the high altitude, where millions of capital are invested, however, which are run at a good profit and considered a well paying enterprise. Being situated on the high way between America, Asia and Australia, endowed with extremely picturesque nature and such special attractions as Kilauea, the Paradise of the Pacific is unequalled in respect to equability and diversity of its climates from tropical heat to polar cold, dry and wet, of all altitudes between 0 and 14,000 feet, which in their diversified, numerous combinations can give satisfaction to almost every possible requirement of climatic sojourn and treatment. And all this within but a few miles from each other, thus dispensing the people from long and expensive pilgrimages. In my opinion, Hawaii is waiting only for cheaper communication with the other lands, and for the development of enterprising spirit of her citizens to become the favorite world sanitarium.

Such are numerous reasons why Hawaiian climate deserves more attention on the part of all intelligent citizens. But owing to its diversity and the necessity of carrying observations in many points at once, it requires a harmonious co-operation of many people. It is long recognized by all prominent climatologists that a climate of any country is rather a collective noun, comprising several local climates. Hence the importance to study the climate of each locality separately. Dr. Fousagras, in his *Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médecines*, says: "Careful and detailed observation, together with full reports respecting the climatic factors and the therapeutic results of sojourn at each individual resort are the first essentials in the proper study of this important subject and should precede all attempts at classification." Dr. Weber, in his *Climate Therapeutics* says: "Consideration of regional and zonal climates is of no value from the point of view of medical climatology. It is local climates that are to be studied." Considering the diversity of the climate of Hawaii, the importance of following this principle cannot be overrated.

At 3 o'clock the meeting adjourned for the trip to the Insane hospital and Kahili station. President Smith expressed his appreciation of the unanimity with which all the physicians had displayed and which had not so much to make the conference a success. He hoped to receive a large attendance at coming sessions. Dr. Weddick responded to the visitors. He believed the work done by the medical men, in either of the services, would be even better after the need of protective of medical good to the country.

KILOHANA ART LEAGUE.

The First Public Exhibition Takes Place on Saturday Evening.

On Saturday evening the Kiloohana Art League opened its rooms for the first evening exhibition that has been given since the private view to members and invited guests on Tuesday last. The attendance was good, without the room being at any time crowded, and an excellent opportunity was afforded for careful and critical inspection of the exhibition, both in its general quality and in the individual works constituting it.

The evening's pleasure was materially enhanced by the music, this being kindly furnished by Mr. A. Marques, assisted by several well known gentlemen amateurs.

The exhibition will be open for about a month, the hours being from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. each day. On Saturday evening of each week there will also be an exhibit with music. Those who will take the trouble to look in at the rooms of the league during the hours named will be more than repaid for the small fee required at the door, and, in some cases, will undoubtedly be somewhat surprised at the number of persons in Honolulu who are qualified to produce art work worthy of public exhibition.

While in Stockton, Cal., some time ago, Thos. F. Langton, of Los Banos, that state, was taken very severely with cramps and diarrhoea. He chanced to meet Mr. C. M. Carter, who was similarly afflicted. He says: "I told him of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and we went to the Holden Drug Store and procured a bottle of it. It gave Mr. Carter prompt relief and I can vouch for its having cured me." For sale by all medical dealers, BENSON SMITH & CO., Agents.

Dr. Kobayashi will leave on the Australia for a three-years' tour of America and Europe to further perfect himself in the study of medicine.

HERE'S AN IDEA!

A CHANCE TO GET A

Pair of Shoes

—FOR—

Ten Minutes Work!

The question among the business men of Honolulu is....

DOES

ADVERTISING

PAY?

To solve the problem as well as to ascertain whether advertisements attract the attention of newspaper readers, we offer a pair of our best \$5.00 shoes (\$6.50 anywhere else) to the person who sends us, under the head of "Wanted," the cleverest advertisement of our shoes.

It must be original, concise, and to the point. It must not be longer than any ordinary want ad. found in the daily papers.

Advertisement to be written on one side of white paper and signed by the competitor's full name and address. State the name of the paper in which you saw this notice and enclose your effort in an envelope marked....

McFARNEY'S SHOE STORE.

Honolulu.

Ad. Competition.

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

—*

VISIT TO WINDWARD MOLOKAI.

The Settlement Visited by the Board of Health and Others

NEW INSTRUMENTS HANDED OVER.

Captain Cochrane Received in a Most Pleasant Manner—Speeches and Cheers for Him—President Smith and W. W. Hall Adjust a Difference.

The Lehua, bearing a quorum of the Board of Health and the invited guests mentioned in Saturday's edition, arrived at the leper settlement at about 7:30 Saturday morning, and returned to this port shortly after midnight with a tired party on board.

The trip over was long and rough, and was attended with considerable discomfort, but everybody took it good naturedly and enjoyed in greater degree the transfer to shore and a dash on horseback. Landing was attended with difficulty by reason of the tide being very low, and the water so shallow in the rocky pocket used for that purpose that the heavy surf boat was dropped by a retiring swell on the bottom, and was in danger of having its distinguished occupants spilled out by the next wave, when some natives jumped into the sea and dragged the boat off the rocks. It is believed that the expenditure of so little as a hundred dollars would greatly improve this landing.

The leper band and the usual crowd of the inhabitants of the two villages were gathered at the landing-place to welcome the visitors with music, and the discovery of Captain Cochrane in the party was the signal for playing the "Star Spangled Banner," which was followed by three hearty cheers.

Captain Cochrane, who had known Minister Hutchinson twenty-five years ago, shook hands with his son and thanked him for his remarks, and the simple ceremony was over.

During the presentation Dr. C. B. Wood had his camera in position and took several views. Mr. E. G. Hitchcock, the Marshal of the Republic, then passed around the hat, and the cup of the band boys, already brimful, was made to run over by a collection of about \$25 from the visitors, which the genial Professor Berger divided among them.

President Smith, W. W. Hall and other gentlemen then proceeded to the Y. M. C. A. Hall to settle a plikia caused by two sets of officers trying to administer affairs at one and the same time. They found two locks on the front door and the opposing factions awaiting arbitration. Some 200 natives listened to a debate which followed, several taking an active part with Messrs. Smith and Hall. The white men deplored these differences and advised the rival officials to resign and elect a new ticket, and that will probably be the outcome. Rev. Mr. Birnie made some timely remarks, and the meeting closed with prayer by the native pastor, Rev. Mr. Kealoha.

It is plain that leprosy does not much affect the brain, and suggestive to see such zeal and activity in community affairs.

At about 5 p.m. the Board and its guests re-embarked and made the home run in about six hours.

taking a fresh interest in you, and I think it is the intention to do much for your comfort and happiness.

"The Board of Health is working hard to discover a remedy for your stubborn disease; careful experiments by learned men are being made, and I believe that ultimately medicine will be found. [Loud cheers]. I observe that your houses look better than they did last year, and I observe that you look better than you did last year [More cheers], and I hope that you will continue to improve in every way. [Cheers].

"The beautiful instruments which are now in your possession came from San Francisco. They cost a large sum of money and I trust that you will take good care of them and merit the continued good will of your kind friends in Honolulu who contributed the money to buy them."

After three more cheers were given, Mr. Ambrose Hutchinson, the Assistant Superintendent, himself one of the most afflicted, replied in Hawaiian, which was translated into English by Nathaniel, in substance as follows.

"On behalf of the leper band and the people of the settlement he expressed to Captain Cochrane of the United States Marine Corps, and the friends that have co-operated with him, their sincere thanks, and profound appreciation of the kindness which had been shown in this handsome and most welcome reply to their petition for new band instruments.

"We are especially thankful to you for your personal efforts for us, and we are encouraged by your kind words this day as we have never been encouraged before. We are the more impressed and surprised because you are not of the same nationality as ourselves. You are a stranger, and we had no right to expect so much from you."

"We are glad to know that we have so many good friends and that our lives are likely to be made brighter and happier. We thank them all and will endeavor to prove ourselves worthy of their generous consideration. May God bless and keep you."

Several men present were moved to tears by the strange spectacle and the earnestness and eloquence of the unfortunate speaker, who is the son of a former Minister of the Interior of Hawaii, under the late Kamehameha V.

Captain Cochrane, who had known Minister Hutchinson twenty-five years ago, shook hands with his son and thanked him for his remarks, and the simple ceremony was over.

During the presentation Dr. C. B. Wood had his camera in position and took several views. Mr. E. G. Hitchcock, the Marshal of the Republic, then passed around the hat, and the cup of the band boys, already brimful, was made to run over by a collection of about \$25 from the visitors, which the genial Professor Berger divided among them.

President Smith, W. W. Hall and other gentlemen then proceeded to the Y. M. C. A. Hall to settle a plikia caused by two sets of officers trying to administer affairs at one and the same time. They found two locks on the front door and the opposing factions awaiting arbitration. Some 200 natives listened to a debate which followed, several taking an active part with Messrs. Smith and Hall. The white men deplored these differences and advised the rival officials to resign and elect a new ticket, and that will probably be the outcome. Rev. Mr. Birnie made some timely remarks, and the meeting closed with prayer by the native pastor, Rev. Mr. Kealoha.

It is plain that leprosy does not much affect the brain, and suggestive to see such zeal and activity in community affairs.

At about 5 p.m. the Board and its guests re-embarked and made the home run in about six hours.

A Horrible Find.

Last evening information came to the police station of the finding of a human hand on Maunakea street. Captain Parker immediately investigated the matter. It was found that through the advice of a Japanese doctor one of the Japanese recently injured by dynamite at Ewa had had one of his hands amputated. Instead of burying it, as ordered, the Japanese threw it into a rubbish barrel on the street.

Hood's Cured
After
Others Failed

Serofula in the Neck—Bunches All Gone Now.



C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "Gentlemen—I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with serofula in my neck and throat. Several kinds of medicine which I tried did not do me any good, and when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck so sore that I could

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the soreness had gone, and before I had finished the second the bunches had entirely disappeared." BLANCHE Atwood, Bangerville, Maine.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

HODRON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

LATEST NEWS FROM MAUI.

Well Digging for Irrigating Spreckelsville Plantation.

TEACHERS TAKE EXAMINATIONS

Mountain shower Causes Many Washouts at Makawao—Japanese Celebrate at Spreckels Park—Kula Farmers Plant Corn for Third Time, Etc.

MAUI, May 25.—A large well is being dug in the vicinity of the Spreckelsville plantation mills. It is fifteen or twenty feet in diameter, and at present about thirty feet deep. The yield of water is now about 3000 gallons per minute which record they wish to increase to 8000 gallons. The water is very fine, with a slight brackish flavor, so slight, however, as to be scarcely noticeable. This water is to be pumped and used for irrigating purposes. The following is an example for plantation arithmeticians: How many acres of cane can be irrigated by a well giving 8000 gallons of water per minute?

During Friday and Saturday of last week twenty-nine teachers, including eight Maunaolu Seminary graduates, took the examination for primary certificates at the Wailuku schoolhouse. Teachers were present from Keaau, Olowalu and from the different villages of Wailuku and Makawao districts. The following papers were written: Arithmetic, geography, grammar, theory and practice, and composition and penmanship. Spelling and phonics, dictation (prose and poetry), mental arithmetic and reading were given orally. There were two questions in geography which seemed to have created a sensation: "Where is Mt. Atlas?" and "What part of North America is noted for pie?"

Major Wodehouse and family have recently changed their residence from Waikapu to Kula.

A. Gross is the new deputy tax assessor and collector for Hana district.

Lyle A. Dickey, Esq., late assistant corporation counsel of Chicago, has accepted a position in the law office of M. H. Hatch, Esq., of Honolulu.

Quite a number of the cane farmers of Kula are now planting for the third time, the worms having destroyed the results of their two former efforts.

Mrs. N. E. Aars, the wife of a lava of Paia plantation, died of heart trouble during Thursday morning, the 23d inst. The funeral occurred the same afternoon at the Foreign church, the ceremonies being conducted by Dr. E. G. Beckwith.

Tonight the Paia school children give an entertainment at their school house. The money received from the sale of tickets is to be expended for a Christmas tree.

Dr. Armitage of Wailuku is in Honolulu, attending the medical conference held by request of the Board of Health.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Zumwalt of Kahului are sick with the grippe.

Senator Hocking is making Hilo a brief visit.

The Knights of Pythias ball to occur at Spreckelsville Hall during the evening of the 30th inst., is for a charitable purpose. Tickets can be purchased of E. B. Carley, telephone office.

During Tuesday afternoon, the 21st inst., an unusually heavy mountain shower, accompanied by lightning and thunder, visited Upper Makawao. It lasted only fifteen minutes but the downpour was so violent as to completely wash away some Kula cane-fields. Directly afterward there was a hall and snow storm on the summit of Haleakala.

During this afternoon the second baseball game for the championship of Maui between Ali-Makawao and Ali-Wailuku will occur at Kahului. The grounds behind the H. C. & S. Co.'s warehouse have been freshly worked, and rolled with the government roller.

Large bathing parties now occur weekly at Maliko gulch, Hauki.

During yesterday, the 24th, Miss Nellie Beckwith of Sunnyside, gave a very pleasant tea party to the young ladies of Makawao from 2 to 5 p.m.

During Thursday, the 23d, the Portuguese celebrated the Feast of the Ascension at the Makawao Catholic church.

The Japanese have hired Spreckels' Park from the Maui Racing Association and during this afternoon will celebrate the recent victories of their arms over the Chinese army. This morning the Japs are pouring into Kahului from all directions, eager to witness the games and sports of the afternoon.

During Monday afternoon, the 20th, the Lehua touched in at Kahului and remained about two hours.

Weather—Warm and dusty, with the trade-wind blowing hard.

FRED. PHILP,

Saddle and Harness Maker.

MANUFACTURES

SINGLE AND DOUBLE

AND

SADDLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

He uses nothing but the best material and everything is made by

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN,

Under his personal supervision

No machine made or imported harness kept in stock

A full line of CHAMOIS, SPONGES,

COMBS, BRUSHES, OILS, DRESSING SOAP,

&c., and everything for horsemen's use kept constantly on hand.

Island Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

22nd December the Place, No. 22 King St., P. O. Box 123

1642-4.

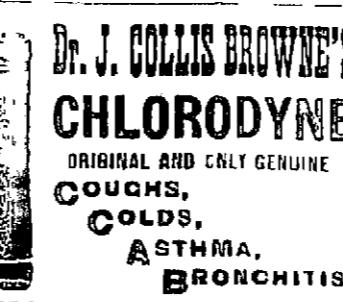
TEL. 811

The ADVERTISER and GAZETTE on

sale at Hilo, J. A. Martin news agent.

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY,

Wholesale Agents.



DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
COUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE, was heard publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
is a valid medicine which assuages PAIN of the HEAD, and gives a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and is a great specific for nervous system when exhausted. IT IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA.

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, REPORT that it ACTS AS A CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

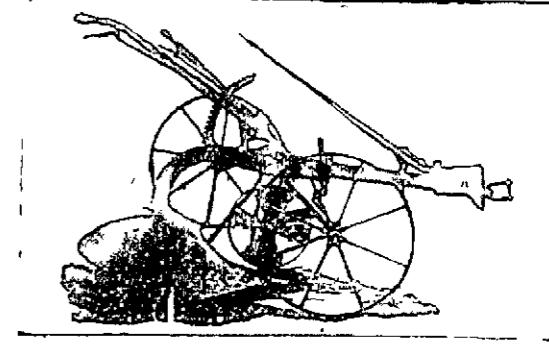
DR. GIBRON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHEA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHPACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
Readily cures short attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, TIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—THE IMMENSE SALE of CHLORODYNE has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. IN EVERY BOTTLE OF GENUINE CHLORODYNE BEARS THE GOVERNMENT STAMP THE NAME OF THE INVENTOR—DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. SOLD IN BOTTLES 14, 24, 44, and 48, 61, by all Chemists.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
J. T. DAVENPORT,
Great Russell Street, London, C.W.



The above MOLINE WHEEL WALKING PLOWS we now carry in stock and can fill orders for same promptly. They have been thoroughly tried and the fact that we have sold SEVENTEEN on the island of Hawaii alone during the past two months shows that the planters know a good thing when they see it.

We still sell the well-known Hall Breaker, 12, 14, 15 and 16 inch, which is also made by the MOLINE PLOW COMPANY. One of our latest customers says this:

"Send me a 16 inch 'Hall's' Breaker, I have tried other makes lately and find they do not do the work that yours will."

We have all sizes of Plows from 4 to 16 inches; also side hill and furrow Plows.

We have the most complete assortment of Tools of all kinds for cleaning sugar or coffee lands.

Our stock of SHIP CHANDLERY and ROPE has been added to lately and we can furnish almost anything needed.

"WAUKEGAN" BARBED WIRE is far ahead of any other make; try it and you will be surprised with the results. If you prefer galvanized or black plain Fence Wire we have a heavy stock.

If you want a perfect wire stretcher send to
E. O. Hall & Son.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer COMPANY.

G. N. WILCOX... President. T. MAY... Auditor.
J. F. HACKFELD... Vice-President. E. SUHR... Secretary and Treasurer.

P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

OUR NEW WORKS AT KALIHI being completed, we are now ready to furnish all kinds of

ARTIFICIAL :: FERTILIZERS !

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer Salts

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist. All goods are guaranteed in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

JUST RECEIVED

HENRY CLAY AND BOCK & COMPANY

Choice Havana Cigars

Hollister & Co.

ASK FOR LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACTS OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

Liebig

